

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1197 October 12, 1906

Norwegian steamship *Fortuna*, for a port in the United States via Jamaica, September 19, with 24 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Maritime quarantine and sanitary measures.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended September 21, 1906. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Sept. 17 19 20 21		New Orleans Mobile	18 26 26 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

The Isthmian Canal Commission maintains an effective local maritime quarantine. All vessels from infected ports are fumigated and nonimmune passengers placed in quarantine at the United Fruit Company's hospital.

The Canal Commission's squad reports having screened about 2,000 barrels, dumped several bargeloads of cans and bottles at sea, and

instituted the daily removal of garbage. The latter is burned.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

Bahamas—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended September 22, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. Three deaths. No contagious diseases. Governors Harbor.—Week ended September 22, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 22, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Brazil—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths. 277, including measles 2, whooping cough 2, plague 2, smallpox 3, and 70 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Habana.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 546, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, measles 1, and 94 from tuberculosis.

France—Marseille.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 517,498. Total number of deaths, 952, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 35, measles 24, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 5, smallpox 6, and 105 from tuberculosis.

October 12, 1906 1198

Roubaix.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 142, including measles 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1906. Estimated population, 146,836. Total number of deaths, 168, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Hanover.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 251,041. Total number of deaths, 298, including 63 from infectious diseases.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 299, including 89 from infectious diseases.

Month of June, 1906. Total number of deaths, 294, including 50 from infectious diseases.

Strasburg.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 260, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Weimar.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 31,127. Total number of deaths, 44, including 1 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended September 16, 1906. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 15, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 15, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 7, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 22, enteric fever 3, and 455 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,359 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 7 from whooping cough, and 168 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 15, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,101,499. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 46.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 220 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever 1, typhus fever 1, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 15, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 23.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of

1199 October 12, 1906

deaths registered from all causes was 576, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 5, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, typhus fever 3, and 12 from whooping cough.

Jamaica—Kingston.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 109, including 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Japan—Formosa.—Ten days ended August 20, 1906. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from plague reported.

MADEIRA—Funchal.—Two weeks ended September 16, 1906. Estimated population, 44,049. Total number of deaths, 57, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Spain—Barcelona.—Ten days ended September 10, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 397, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 12, whooping cough 1, smallpox 8, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 382, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 31, and 65 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 305,674. Total number of deaths, 460, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 38 from tuberculosis.

VENEZUELA.—Year ended December 31, 1905. Estimated population, 2,323,527. Total number of deaths, 58,359. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

West Indies—St. Thomas.—Three months ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 237, including enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.